

SUGAR

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Hawaii has been the scene of the powerful light being made for the admission of Cuban sugar free of duty. A tremendous lobby is working in Washington, and the Cuban and the sugar trust have enlisted some of the greatest newspapers of the United States. One of the most active in the cause of Cuba is the New York Journal of Commerce, an influential business daily. A sample of the methods used to arouse sympathy for Cuba is shown in the following article from this journal.

Many fragmentary reports have recently appeared of the desperate industrial and commercial conditions in Cuba. In order to obtain a conservative idea of the exact situation and to ascertain the sentiment of prominent commercial interests of the island as to the need of tariff concessions by this government, a representative of this journal called yesterday on a number of well-known New York firms, bankers and commission houses directly interested in trade with the island, and who have exceptional good sources of information on such matters. Cablegrams and letters of recent date sent by some of the most reliable and oldest firms in the island were shown by the parties consulted. The situation in Cuba, according to these advisers, is almost desperate. Business in the island is almost at a standstill, and immediate relief is necessary to avoid financial disaster. Cuban planters are unable to market their sugars at remunerative prices, and owing largely to the uncertainty of favorable legislation by the United States, Cuban credit has become impaired, some of the most reputable firms are threatened with financial ruin, and unless help is given at an early date, it is said, they will have the greatest difficulty to survive the present crisis.

J. M. Ceballos, of the banking and shipping firm of J. M. Ceballos & Co., said: "One cannot emphasize too strongly the urgent need of granting trade concessions to Cuba. Unless this government gives relief at an early date the island will be plunged into bankruptcy, starvation and ruin, and all the horrible conditions surrounding people in such desperate circumstances. They need only a little help to tide them over, but that help must come soon. A day two ago I sent the following cablegram to the Cuban Minister of Agriculture, Lacoste: 'Please cable fully my expense your opinion existing economic situation, and if immediate relief through reduction of tariff Cuban imports here indispensable to avoid disturbances, financial and otherwise.' We have received the following reply, signed 'Lacoste':

"Economic situation bad; immediate relief indispensable to avoid financial disaster."

Ceballos & Co. are also in receipt of letters from leading firms in Cuba describing the conditions existing in the island. One of the most prominent commercial houses of Matanzas, writes:

"The people are in the depths of despair, and with good reason, because with the present prices of sugar the most terrible misery and want will come upon them with its horrible consequences. Fortunately, the noble sentiment of the American people has taken notice of this, and in doing another work of humanity they will merit the blessing of the working element, who otherwise would be condemned to suffer the most terrible evil—that of hunger. Business is now at a standstill."

Charles Rabadan, of James B. Carberry & Co., is in receipt of letters and cablegrams from Cuba showing the necessity of immediate action in the matter of a reduction of duties on Cuban sugar and tobacco. A cablegram from the President of the Economic Society of Cardenas, dated January 19, follows:

"We thank you for your efforts in behalf of a reduction of the present duties levied on Cuban sugar, and we urge our friends to persevere in their laudable efforts to obtain a rebate on duties now levied. The fate of Cuba and of her people depends on the outcome of this issue."

Following is an extract from a personal letter to Mr. Rabadan from a member of one of the oldest and strongest commercial houses in Matanzas, written on Jan. 16:

"The economic situation of this island is most discouraging, as the cost of production of sugar to planters is greater than the price at which the commodity can be marketed. I trust that your great and strong nation will make some reduction in the duty on sugar. Immediate relief is necessary and urgent. Sugar is being stored, warehouses are filling up, and it is almost impossible to obtain advances on warehouse receipts. An immediate rebate in duties would bridge us over until such time as a new government is installed and is in a position to make a reciprocity treaty with the United States—a treaty which could be negotiated on terms most favorable to your country. Our future is in your hands; it is for you to dictate the terms. The United States is the only country where Cuba can market her sugar. I cannot bring myself to believe that the United States will refuse the relief sought for, thereby ruining our chief industry and reducing thousands of our agricultural classes to want and wretchedness."

Isaac Kuba, of Isaac Kuba & Co., said: "There are not more than four firms in Cuba today who are able to produce sugar without loss, and these firms have the most economic system of production, as well as modern machinery. The price of sugar is so low that the Cuban planters can make no profit. Concessions must be made by the United States so as to afford them a profitable market. We have accounts with a large number of the most prominent firms in the island and not one of them has been able to meet their obligations when due, owing to the awful financial condition of the island and to the fact that the Cubans are unable to turn one way or the other; they cannot at present develop the resources of the

UNITED SOCIETY
MAY BE SETTLED

(From Saturday's daily)

Chinatown is hoping that its troubles may be kept out of the courts. To try and effect this result there will be held today conferences which may bring about a settlement of the differences between the two factions. The preliminary steps were taken yesterday, when Wong Kwai, the president of the United Society, elected by the Consul's forces, met and talked with Wong Chow, one of the members of the AI administration, and from this sprang the move for a later and fuller conference with the Consul.

As the difference develops there appears to be a desire on the part of every one to avert what will be a war to the disruption of the whole of Chinatown. It has been said, and is believed by many of the best known men in the district, that if once there are any legal proceedings, and the men of either side are haled into court, then the old friendships will be broken, all the Chinese residents will have to take sides, and while no one will even admit the possibility of further war, the history of such troubles elsewhere has been that the hatchet is not far off when business men find their trade injured and their customers taken away. There are always little things which lead to the big ones.

The United Society affairs have dropped out of sight for the time being, and the \$9,500 is admitted to be the bone of contention. Both factions realize that there is so little in the matter of the society, where the only intention of the men at the head of affairs in either administration is to do all that is possible for the Chinese people, that if the money was not in evidence there would be nothing to make the fight worth carrying on. It is understood that there will be submitted to the Consul today the basis upon which the AI supporters will agree to a compromise.

They will insist that the cash in the relief fund shall be invested for the benefit of Honolulu Chinese. They will agree to the selection of fifteen men, to be drawn from the old and responsible business men of the city, who shall be trustees for the investment. Whether returns there are gained shall be divided into two equal parts, one for the hospital and the other for general relief, the same to be distributed through the United Society.

Should this proposal be agreeable to Yang Wei Pin, and it is said that at one time he said he would agree, but changed his mind next day, then the present rulers of the society, by virtue of possession, will be ready to make any settlement, even to resigning and giving the Consul's men the control of the society. There has been prepared a foundation for a building on King street, which could be erected for \$9,500, and it was for that purpose that the money was wanted, from which a steady revenue could be had. The men in the reform administration want the hospital taken care of, as it assists the local Chinese. There is now not more than \$1,500 in the treasury of the hospital, and something must be done.

Wong Kwai is quoted as having said recently that if the colony is to be dragged into courts, there will be great trouble. According to one authority this would mean that the Chinese hospital would be reduced, the Chinese school, which was fostered by Wong Kwai, would be closed, and the colony divided by a distinct line, across which no one of the factions would go. This would mean much trouble to business, and the merchants are anxious to avoid this result.

BILIOUS COLIC.

H. Seever, a carpenter and builder of Kenton, Tenn., U. S. A., when suffering intensely from an attack of bilious colic, sent to a near by drug store for something to relieve him. The druggist sent him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, three doses of which effected a permanent cure. This is the only remedy that can be depended upon in the most severe cases of colic and cholera morbus. Most druggists know this and recommend it when such a medicine is called for. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

"The economic situation of this island is most discouraging, as the cost of production of sugar to planters is greater than the price at which the commodity can be marketed. I trust that your great and strong nation will make some reduction in the duty on sugar. Immediate relief is necessary and urgent. Sugar is being stored, warehouses are filling up, and it is almost impossible to obtain advances on warehouse receipts. An immediate rebate in duties would bridge us over until such time as a new government is installed and is in a position to make a reciprocity treaty with the United States—a treaty which could be negotiated on terms most favorable to your country. Our future is in your hands; it is for you to dictate the terms. The United States is the only country where Cuba can market her sugar. I cannot bring myself to believe that the United States will refuse the relief sought for, thereby ruining our chief industry and reducing thousands of our agricultural classes to want and wretchedness."

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Commander Young Heard.

There was no meeting of the Senate committee on inter-oceanic canals today until 2 o'clock, when Commander Lucien Young of the navy appeared before the subcommittee of which Mr. Morgan is chairman, in order to speak of the relative advantages of the two canal routes from the standpoint of a navigator. Commander Young has sailed in the waters adjacent to the proposed termini of both the canal routes, and expressed a decided preference to the Nicaragua route.—Washington Star.

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Professor Koebele intends to leave for the Coast on the Peking, March 12th, and will go direct from San Francisco to Mexico, to begin his search for a lantana blight, which will kill that plant and yet not destroy other vegetation.

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The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

ARRIVAL OF THE
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FROM NEW YORK.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., have received by the above ship, Large Additions to their Stock of Goods, comprising in part:

Two Carloads of The Michigan Gar-land Stows,
Three Carloads of Nails,
A Carload of Eddy Refrigerators,
A Carload of Fence Wire, Galvanized, Plain and Barbed,
A Carload of Cabot's Shingle Stain,
A full line of Pennsylvania Lawn Mowers,

Caustic Soda,
Frazier's Axle Grease,
Fairy Step Ladders,
Lanterns,
Charcoal Irons,
Tin Ware,
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Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Pitch, etc., etc., in quantities to suit.

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